

The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Thursday Evening, Decr. 20, 1860.

Official Paper of the City.

Mr. Crittenden's Compromise.

Senator Crittenden, of Ky., has introduced into the senate, a proposition to compromise the differences between the north and the south. He proposes to amend the constitution, ingrafting upon it the Missouri compromise line and extending it to the eastern line of California—slavery to be protected south of the line and prohibited north of it. Congress is to have no power to abolish slavery in the states, nor in the District of Columbia; nor shall slaves be hindered from being transported from one state to another. Congress shall pay for slaves rescued from marshals, or when they are prevented by force from discharging their duty. No future amendment to affect the preceding articles.

Such a proposition is interesting only because it is proposed by an old distinguished statesman. It will never be adopted by three-fourths of the states, now composing the Union, and if it should be, the secessionists would declare their right to nullify it, whenever it suited their convenience to do so.

We are satisfied that the fate of the Union must be determined under the present constitution.

Extradition Case in Canada.

An important extradition case was recently decided at Toronto, in Canada. A negro slave escaped from his master in Mississippi, and while making his way through the plantation of another master, the latter arrested him and was taking him back to his owner. The negro resisted, slew his captor, and made his way to Canada. A requisition was obtained for him, under the extradition treaty with England; he was arrested and taken before a court, to be sent back to the state from whence he came.—The court decided, one judge dissenting, that the negro must be delivered up. The case has been appealed, and will be taken to the highest tribunal known to the English law, except the House of Lords, to wit: the court of Queen's Bench in England. It is easy to see that the question is one of the highest importance; that it must now be determined by an English court, whether one person has a right to hold another in bondage, and whether it is justifiable self-defence for one man flying from slavery to kill another who attempts to arrest him.—The decision of the court in England will be looked for with interest.

Set down the *Gazette* as a first class disunion sheet, then—*Madison Patriot*. Set down the Patriot as a second class disunion paper, for in the same sheet that contains the above, it encourages disunion after this style:

When we come to forcing fifteen states of this Union to remain with us, when they think our company is intolerable, it is a simple piece of nonsense.

Whenever the south thinks the Union ought to be dissolved, it is "a piece of nonsense" to compel them to abide by their agreement when they entered the confederacy, is it? We have never seen ranker nullification doctrines in the Charleston Mercury than this of the Patriot. Please stop prating about the preservation of the Union, while you tolerate of such wholesale secession.

What they want.—It is said at Washington that the cotton states intend to set up a monarchy, as their form of government after they have accomplished secession. The Augusta, Ga., Chronicle says that "some of the wisest and best citizens propose a hereditary constitutional monarchy" or "an executive for life, and a vastly restricted suffrage."

The colonization of slavery leads directly to this result.

Louis Napoleon and the Slave Trade.—Louis Napoleon has complimented Capt. Maffit, of our navy, in an autograph letter, upon his efficiency in breaking up the slave trade, by way of encouraging the new southern confederacy to be erected upon the idea of its being re-opened.

The Germans are claiming Senator Seward as of Teutonic origin. The Leipzig Illustrated Times says he is descended from an old Holsteinisch family, and that the original name was Siegwart.—(Victoryward.)

Quite Moderate.—The Charleston Mercury says: "Nothing short of amendments to the constitution, that would make negro slavery legal and perpetual in every state of the Union, and upon every foot of territory that now belongs, or ever shall belong, to the United States."

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The bill for the admission of Kansas has been made the special order, in the senate, for Monday next.

General Scott on our National Defences.—A special despatch to the Evening Post says that Gen. Scott has given the President an elaborate opinion in reference to the present condition of the military defences of the country, and what should be done in view of possible contingencies. He thinks that Fort Moultrie should be reinforced immediately. There are but sixty-five men in the fort.

Among the Washington rumors is this telegraphic dispatch to the New York Tribune:

"If the Gulf states carry out their purpose of secession, with a view of a southern confederacy and territorial expansion, they may be confronted by an unexpected turn of affairs. There is reason to believe that in sixty days after Lincoln's inauguration, the stars and stripes in such event may float from the city of Mexico over an American protectorate, solicited by the people there, and with the full acquiescence of the great European powers. It will be found difficult to expand in that direction."—Washington Cor. of Tribune.

Trial for Murder.

State of Wisconsin vs. Daniel Mapes.

(Continued from the first page) far as I could see at that time; both came down in a little while; I had two small children; nothing occurred which led me to think it would be unsafe to leave my children with them; when I returned from the party Mrs. Mapes was lying on the bed; Mr. Mapes was sitting in a rocking chair; my children were sleeping; the youngest was on the bed with Mrs. Mapes and the older one in the crib; I think Mrs. Mapes was not asleep; I think Mr. Waterman came in after Mapes and his wife had gone up stairs; I had gone to bed when he came; Mr. Mapes said something to her she did not like and she went up stairs, and tried to coax her back; she said she would not come and he told her to go to bed; I don't remember what it was he said she did not like; this was the commencement of the angry talk.

The jury were permitted to go to the premises where the death occurred for the purpose of better understanding the situation of the premises and the evidence relating thereto.

Gustavus Horn sworn.—I reside in Janesville; I was opening the shop where I work in the next building to the store where the fire occurred; I heard a noise and saw the reflection of the fire through the window; I gave the alarm of fire and went up the first stairs, and Mrs. Waterman said they was burning up stairs; I went up the next flight of stairs and saw Mapes standing in the gangway crying; there was a great deal of smoke, and I went right down; when I was going down I saw something burning in the room, and thought at first it was some rags, but on coming nearer I saw something burning that looked like a man or woman; I then got a pail and carried it up full of water; I saw Mrs. Waterman coming down stairs.

Cross Examination by Mr. Ebbets.—This was between 7 and 8 o'clock in the morning; I heard no alarm of fire before I heard the noise; I heard a man's voice screaming out, appearing to come from the upper part of the building where the fire was; I could not hear what was said; I gave the alarm of fire and ran up stairs. Mapes was about five or six feet from the head of the second flight of stairs; the hall was full of smoke; I remained about half a minute; I saw no one but Mapes; I saw none of the children; I saw no fire in the Mapes room till the next morning; the first I heard was "Emma get up;" this was spoken by Mrs. Mapes; Emma is the youngest girl; Mrs. Mapes said "you have had pints enough you had better not get any more"; Mrs. Mapes said "do you call me a d—d—sit down there;" the next I heard was spoken near the door; Mapes said "if this is your game we will go into a regular field fight;" then ensued a bit of a scuffle between two persons in the room, followed by a crash like something falling with a little bit of a struggle like some one choking; some minutes after the struggle and the last thing I heard was spoken by Mapes, saying "G—d—n the old woman;" I then left my room and went down stairs. When I went down stairs I went into the bakery where Mr. Grot works; there was nothing unusual in the hall; Mapes door was shut; in a few minutes an alarm of fire was given; I inquired where the fire was, and was informed that it was in the upper part of the building where my room was; I started after a pail and met Mr. Grot, and took one of his pails full of water and ran up stairs and when I got up to Mapes' room I found Mrs. Mapes lying on the floor dead; I set my pail of water down and went into my room and sat about half an hour to keep out of the way; Mapes' room was full of smoke; there was a large crowd present.

Cross Examination by Mr. Ebbets.—I am a stencil cutter; I do my business in my room; in a short time some one said the fire was out. In about an hour I went up again.

Cross Examination by Mr. Ebbets.—I have lived here since about a year ago last December; when I came to this place I went into the butchering business, in the employ of Mr. Hutchins; after that I went on Foster's steamboat and kept a saloon; I have been with Mr. Whittlesey about three months. The fire occurred about 6 o'clock; it was after daylight; I was swooping the side-walk when the fire occurred.

Adjudged to Wednesday morning.

THURSDAY MORNING—SECOND DAY.

Caleb Waterman sworn.—I occupied room in the building. The night before the fire, my wife was going to party and she got Mrs. Mapes to stay with the children while she was gone. I returned home about one o'clock in the night. I had not been in but a few minutes before Mr. Mapes came to the door of my room and asked if I would let him in. I said yes. He had a bottle with him, and asked me to take a drink with him, and said he wanted to talk with me. He was a little intoxicated at the time. He came in and sat down, and commenced talking about his wife. He said he had quarreled with her before, the same evening. He said he had some hard words with her, and he told her to go to hell, and she went up stairs and left him. He accused her with being with some certain man, and seemed jealous of her. He said he had rather have his throat cut than live with such a woman. I then told him I wanted to go to sleep, and asked him to go up to his room. I had gone to bed at the time he was talking to him. He got up and went out. After he got up to his room I heard quite a noise. It sounded like a rattling of chairs, as if some one was setting them one side. I heard no voices. In a few minutes I heard some one go down stairs from his room. I heard nothing more that night; this was Thanksgiving night. The next morning I got up quite early and left the house—I think between 6 and 7 o'clock. I had been away perhaps an hour when the alarm of fire was given. I went to my room and went to work to get my furniture out. I soon heard that Mrs. Mapes was burned to death, and that I need

not take my furniture out. I then went up stairs and looked into the door of Mapes' room and saw Mrs. Mapes lying on the floor, face down. Her feet were nearest the door, and seemed to have fallen from near the door into the room. A large crowd was present. The body was badly burned. There was some clothes upon her which were burned black. I saw nothing of Mapes in the morning before I left. I had not seen Mapes since he came into my room at one o'clock. The first time I went up after the fire Mapes was sitting in a chair near the stove. The second time I went up I did not see Mapes. Mrs. Mapes was then laid upon a bed. Either this morning or the ones before Mapes came to my door and asked for five cents to get whisky—can't tell which morning it was.

Cross Examination by Mr. Bennett.—I had a clock in my room at the time I spoke of; it was raining; when I got home I did not notice the time of night, but I did notice the time before I started to go home; I was in Mitchel's, Capt. McKinney's, Shuman's the evening before the fire, and perhaps in the Rock River saloon; I had been playing billiards that evening, and had drunk a little occasionally; my wife was awake when Mapes came to my room; Mapes said "my wife is going to leave me in the morning;" I don't remember that I made any reply; he said "she says it is the last night she is going to stay with me;" he said "I don't think she is the right kind of a woman" and he had rather have his throat cut than to live with her, and he should get out of town as quick as he could; he was somewhat in liquor, just enough to be talkative; he is talkative and extravagant in his language when he is under the influence of liquor; I can't tell how many times I had drunk that evening; I might drink three times, and I might have fifty times during that night; I was not intoxicated; I think on Friday morning Mapes came to my door and got his hat and said if I could not let him have any liquor, if I would give him five cents he would go to Long's grocery and get some; I went away quite early in the morning; it was not quite light; it was quiet in Mapes' room when I left.

Charles H. Briggs sworn.—I reside in this city; at the time Mrs. Mapes was burned I occupied a room on the same floor in the southwest corner of the building; I went to my room about 10 o'clock the evening before the fire; I heard no disturbance in Mapes room till the next morning; the first I heard was "Emma get up;" this was spoken by Mrs. Mapes; Emma is the youngest girl; Mrs. Mapes said "you have had pints enough you had better not get any more"; Mrs. Mapes said "do you call me a d—d—sit down there;" the next I heard was spoken near the door; Mapes said "if this is your game we will go into a regular field fight;" then ensued a bit of a scuffle between two persons in the room, followed by a crash like something falling with a little bit of a struggle like some one choking; some minutes after the struggle and the last thing I heard was spoken by Mapes, saying "G—d—n the old woman;" I then left my room and went down stairs. When I went down stairs I went into the bakery where Mr. Grot works; there was nothing unusual in the hall; Mapes door was shut; in a few minutes an alarm of fire was given; I inquired where the fire was, and was informed that it was in the upper part of the building where my room was; I started after a pail and met Mr. Grot, and took one of his pails full of water and ran up stairs and when I got up to Mapes' room I found Mrs. Mapes lying on the floor dead; I set my pail of water down and went into my room and sat about half an hour to keep out of the way; Mapes' room was full of smoke; there was a large crowd present.

Cross Examination by Mr. Bennett.—He knew I was a justice of the peace and often gave counsel, and I suppose he knew my advice was usually sound and reliable. I told him it was very easy to get rid of her if that was the case—that he could apply to the courts and bring up the husband to prove the fact. I don't think he made any reply. I told this conversation to Elder Barnburn last week; I told the same to Capt. Gillet, and also to the District Attorney. The husband was spoken near the door; Mapes said "if this is your game we will go into a regular field fight;" then ensued a bit of a scuffle between two persons in the room, followed by a crash like something falling with a little bit of a struggle like some one choking; some minutes after the struggle and the last thing I heard was spoken by Mapes, saying "G—d—n the old woman;" I then left my room and went down stairs. When I went down stairs I went into the bakery where Mr. Grot works; there was nothing unusual in the hall; Mapes door was shut; in a few minutes an alarm of fire was given; I inquired where the fire was, and was informed that it was in the upper part of the building where my room was; I started after a pail and met Mr. Grot, and took one of his pails full of water and ran up stairs and when I got up to Mapes' room I found Mrs. Mapes lying on the floor dead; I set my pail of water down and went into my room and sat about half an hour to keep out of the way; Mapes' room was full of smoke; there was a large crowd present.

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Adjudged to 2 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Afternoon Session.

Dr. R. B. Tracy sworn.—I am a physician residing in this city. I was called to see the body of Mrs. Mapes on the morning her death occurred. The deceased was lying upon the bed in the room where she was burned. The bed stood near one of the windows opening on Main street. I made an examination of the body at that time. The body was burned nearly all over, except some parts of the legs and feet. The front part of the body was considerably charred. Blistered blisters had raised on the back. There was also appearances of blisters having been formed on other parts of the body and also on the face and neck. Many of the vesicles had been ruptured, leaving a deep red color underneath the cuticle.

Mr. Adams.—I shall certainly make a motion to have the galleries cleared, if there is any more disturbance. This is a deliberative body.

The President.—The chair takes this occasion to say that by rule of this body, it is his duty to suppress every disturbance whatsoever in the galleries or lobbies.

Mr. Moore.—I moved that Mr. McGrath's resolution be made the order for tomorrow.

After which the several committees were requested to remain, and the convention adjourned at 3 o'clock precisely.

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IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

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"If the Gulf states carry out their purpose of secession, with a view of a southern confederacy and territorial expansion, they may be confronted by an unexpected turn of affairs. There is reason to believe that in sixty days after Lincoln's inauguration, the stars and stripes in such event may float from the city of Mexico over an American protectorate, solicited by the people there, and with the full acquiescence of the great European powers. It will be found difficult to expand in that direction.—Washington Cor. of Tribune."

Trial for Murder.

State of Wisconsin vs. Daniel Mapes.

(Continued from the first page.) far as I could see at that time; both came down a little while; I had two small children; nothing occurred which led me to think it would be unsafe to leave my children with them; when I returned from the party Mrs. Mapes was lying on the bed; Mr. Mapes was sitting in a rocking chair; my children were sleeping; the youngest was on the bed with Mrs. Mapes and the older one in the crib; I think Mrs. Mapes was not asleep; I think Mr. Waterman came in after Mapes and his wife had gone up stairs; I had gone to bed when he came; Mr. Mapes said something to her she did not like and she went up stairs, and tried to coax her back; she said she would not come and he told her to go to bed; I don't remember what it was he said she did not like; this was the commencement of the ugly talk.

The jury were permitted to go to the premises where the death occurred for the purpose of better understanding the situation of the premises and the evidence relating thereto.

Gustavus Horn sworn.—I reside in Janesville; I was opening the shop where I work in the next building to the store where the fire occurred; I heard a noise and saw the reflection of the fire through the window; I gave the alarm of fire and went up the first stairs, and Mrs. Waterman said they was burning up stairs; I went up the next flight of stairs and saw Mapes standing in the gangway crying; there was a great deal of smoke, and I went right down; when I was going down I saw something burning in the room, and thought at first it was some rags, but on coming nearer I saw something burning that looked like a man or woman; I then got a pail and carried it up full of water; I saw Mrs. Waterman coming down stairs.

Cross Examination by Mr. Ebbets.—This was between 7 and 8 o'clock in the morning; I heard no alarm of fire before I heard the noise; I heard a man's voice screaming out, appearing to come from the upper part of the building where the fire was; I could not hear what was said; I gave the alarm of fire and ran up stairs. Mapes was about five or six feet from the head of the second flight of stairs; the hall was full of smoke; I remained about half a minute; I saw no one but Mapes; I saw none of the children; I saw no fire in the hall; I know Mr. Grot; I did not see him that morning that I am aware of; I was gone three or four minutes after a pail of water; I threw the water on the woman; several persons were in the room at the time; I think the woman was dead when I threw the water on her; I saw no motion of the woman; when I first went up her clothing was burning pretty lively; she was lying near the door in the room; her head was from the door; I saw no motion in her person at all.

Redirec't by Dist. Atty.—When I first went up Mapes was in the hall at the head of the stairs near the wall.

Henry Grot sworn.—I reside in this city; I work in the bakery next door to the building where Mapes lives; the first I heard of the fire was Mrs. Waterman came down and said the house was on fire; I was sweeping and dropped my broom and ran up one flight of stairs and came back and told her she must be mistaken; she said it was above, and I then ran up stairs and saw Mapes with a quilt or straw bed trying to stamp it out; he had a sheet or blanket holding it in front of the door, and appeared to be trying to keep the flames from coming out. I said, "Dan, why don't you throw on some water?" and he said, "My God, I haist got none." I said "keep still and I will get some." I went and got a pail of water and took up and threw it on the bed, and went after more and fell down and spilled one and a part of the other. I saw no fire in Mapes' room. In a short time some one said the fire was out. In about an hour after I went up again.

Cross Examination by Mr. Ebbets.—I have lived here since about a year ago last December; when I came to this place I went into the bakeries business, in the employ of Mr. Hutchins; after that I went on Foster's steamboat and kept a saloon; I have been with Mr. Whittlesey about three months. The fire occurred about 6 o'clock; it was after daylight; I was sweeping the side-walk when the fire occurred.

Adjourned to Wednesday morning.

THURSDAY MORNING—SECOND DAY.

Caleb Waterman sworn.—I occupied rooms in the building. The night before the fire, my wife was going to a party and she got Mrs. Mapes to stay with the children while she was gone. I returned home about one o'clock in the night. I had not been in but a few minutes before Mr. Mapes came to the door of my room and asked if I would let him in. I said yes. He had a bottle with him, and asked me to take a drink with him, and said he wanted to talk with me. He was a little intoxicated at the time. He came in and sat down, and commenced talking about his wife. He said he had quarreled with her before, the same evening. He said he had some hard words with her, and he told her to go hell, and she went up stairs and left him. He accused her of being with some certain man, and seemed jealous of her. He said he had rather have his throat cut than live with such a woman. I then told him I wanted to go to sleep, and asked him to go up to his room. I had gone to bed at the time he was talking to me. He got up and went out. After he got up to his room I heard quite a noise. It sounded like a rattling of chairs, as if some one was setting them one side. I heard no voices. I went up stairs and the first thing I saw the body lying on the floor, on fire. It was covered with quilts. The fire was out on the top, but there was fire underneath. I took off the quilts and threw water over them. The trial is in progress as our paper goes to press.

A gentleman from Bucks county created a sensation in the streets of Philadelphia a day or two ago by driving a pair of horses, one of which is 46 and the other 40 years old. A year ago the same party was obliged to shoot an old horse that was known to be thirty-five years old, and was, probably, a good deal older. He was killed because of his inability to eat. His teeth were so long as to be useless.

Wheat firm in Milwaukee, today: No. 1

not take my furniture out. I then went up stairs and looked into the door of Mapes' room and saw Mrs. Mapes lying on the floor, face down. Her feet were nearest the door, and seemed to have fallen from near the door into the room. A large crowd was present. The body was badly burned. There was some clothes upon her which were burned black. I saw nothing of Mapes in the morning before I left. I had not seen Mapes since he came into my room at one o'clock. The first time I went up after the fire Mapes was sitting in a chair near the stove. The second time I went up I did not see Mapes. Mrs. Mapes was then laid upon a bed. Either this morning or the one before Mapes came to my door and asked for five cents to get whisky—can't tell which morning it was.

Cross Examination by Mr. Bennett.—I had a clock in my room at the time I spoke of; it was raining; when I got home I did not notice the time of night, but I did notice the time before I started to go home; I was in Mitchel's, Capt. McKinney's, Shuman's the evening before the fire, and perhaps in the Rock River saloon; I had been playing billiards that evening, and had drunk a little occasionally; my wife was awake when Mapes came to my room; Mapes said "my wife is going to leave me in the morning;" I don't remember that I made any reply; he said "she says it is the last night she is going to stay with me"; he said "I don't think she is the right kind of a woman" and he had rather have his throat cut than to live with her, and he should get out of town as quick as he could; he was somewhat in liquor, just enough to be talkative; he is talkative and extravagant in his language when he is under the influence of liquor; I can't tell how many times I had drams that evening; I might drink three times, and I might have fifty, times during that night; I was not intoxicated; I think on Friday morning Mapes came to my door and got his hat and said if I could not let him have any liquor, if I would give him five cents he would go to Long's grocery and get some; I went away quite early in the morning; it was not quite light; it was quiet in Mapes' room when I left.

Charles H. Briggs sworn.—I reside in this city; at the time Mrs. Mapes was burned I occupied a room on the same floor in the southwest corner of the building; I went to my room about 10 o'clock the evening before the fire; I heard no disturbance in Mapes' room till the next morning; the first I heard was "Emma get up;" this was spoken by Mrs. Mapes; Emma is the youngest girl; Mrs. Mapes said "you have had pains enough you had better not get any more." Mrs. Mapes said "do you call me a—— sit down there;" the next I heard was spoken near the door; Mapes said "if this is your game we will go into a regular field fight;" then ensued a bit of a scuffle between some persons in the room; followed by a crash like something falling, with a little bit of a struggle like some one choking; some minutes after the struggle and the last thing I heard was spoken by Mapes, saying "G—d—m the old woman;" I then left my room and went down stairs. When I went down stairs I went into the bakery where Mr. Grot works; there was nothing unusual in the hall; Mapes' door was shut; in few minutes an alarm of fire was given; I inquired where the fire was, and was informed that it was in the upper part of the building where my room was; I started after a pail and met Mr. Grot and took one of his pails full of water and run up stairs and when I got up to Mapes' room I found Mrs. Mapes lying on the door dead; I set my pail of water down and went into my room and sat about half an hour to keep out of the way; Mapes' room was full of smoke; there was a large crowd.

Cross Examination by Mr. Ebbets.—I am a stencil cutter; I do my business in my room. In a short time some one said the fire was out. In about an hour after I went up again.

Cross Examination by Mr. Ebbets.—I have lived here since about a year ago last December; when I came to this place I went into the bakeries business, in the employ of Mr. Hutchins; after that I went on Foster's steamboat and kept a saloon; I have been with Mr. Whittlesey about three months. The fire occurred about 6 o'clock; it was after daylight; I was sweeping the side-walk when the fire occurred.

Adjourned to 2 P.M.

Synopsis of Telegraph News.

The telegraphic report is so late to-day that we have room only for the following synopsis:

Mr. Seward repudiates telegraph and newspaper assumptions of his concurrence in the Albany Evening Journal's article of Tuesday.

Senator Douglas has decided to support Crittenden's compromise amendments.

In the Charleston convention to-day, Mr. Mills declared that the president would not send reinforcements to the forts because it had been said to him—"If you send a soldier to those forts, the instant the intelligence reaches our people (we will take care that it does reach them in good season) the forts will be taken, because they are necessary to our safety." Mr. Mills alluded to repairs upon Fort Moultrie, and said, "let us wait awhile—the repairs will be to our advantage." A resolution was offered appointing commissioners to proceed to other slaveholding states with a proposition to form a confederacy.

The steam ship Persia arrived at Sandy Hook to-day. Reactionary movements in Italy reported. Breadstuffs active and firm. Judge Hardy, commissioner from Mississippi to Maryland, addressed 5000 people in Baltimore, last night, advocating the secession of all the southern states, before Lincoln's inauguration, and to treat with the northern states afterwards for an amendment of the constitution guaranteeing slavery. His proposition was received with approbation.

The New York Herald says that Caleb Cushing is about to proceed to South Carolina as Buchanan's agent to prevent secession.

Flour in New York, quite firm. Wheat market a shade better.

THE DISUNION CONVENTION.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 18.—The convention met at 9 o'clock, P. M. in the Institute hall. About 150 members were present, and the galleries were crowded with 700 spectators.

Mr. Rickett's resolution that a committee be appointed to prepare an address to the people of the southern states, was amended by inserting seven members, and was adopted.

Mr. Huston offered a resolution, that standing committees for this convention, each consisting of seven members, be appointed as follows: First, committee on relations with the slaveholding state of North America. Second, committee on foreign relations. Third, committee on commercial relations. Fourth, committee on the constitution of the state.

Mr. Richardson moved it be printed and carried at 1 o'clock.

Mr. Magrath offered a resolution that so much of the message of the president of the United States as relates to what he designates the property of the U. S. in South Carolina, be referred to a committee to report of what such property consists, how it was acquired, and whether the purposes for which it was so acquired can be enjoyed by the U. S. after the state of South Carolina shall have seceded, consistently with the dignity, safety, of the state, and that the said committee furthermore report the value of the property of the United States, not in South Carolina, and the value of the share thereof to which South Carolina would be entitled upon an equitable division thereof among the states.—(Applause in the galleries.)

Mr. Adams—I shall certainly make a motion to have the galleries cleared, if there is any more disturbance. This is a deliberative body.

The President—The chair takes this occasion to say that by rule of this body, it is his duty to suppress every disturbance whatsoever in the galleries or lobbies.

Mr. Moore moved that Mr. Magrath's resolution be made the order for to-morrow.

After which the several committees were requested to remain, and the convention adjourned at 3 o'clock precisely.

At 2 P.M.—The delegates appointed by the several fire companies to nominate officers for the Firemen's Association, are requested to meet at Water Witch's hall on Friday evening, Dec. 21st, at 7½ o'clock.

AN EXPLANATION.—The author of the article in our paper of yesterday, over the signature of "Pax," authorizes us to say that he did not design, in what he said, to cast any ill-disposed reflections upon the Episcopal church nor its clergy; nor did he intend to defend or justify secession, in his allusion to the action of the Alabama Baptist convention.

With this view of the matter, our remarks upon the communication are entirely withdrawn.

The communication of a "Layman" referring to the same subject, was in type previous to our interview with "Pax," and we permit its publication on that account, subject to the above explanation.

I am of the opinion that if the burning had taken place after death no vesicles would be raised; the mouth was burned without much flame; she might have inhaled hot air sufficient to have produced death without burning the hair.

John Johnson sworn.—At the time I was a clerk in the employ of A. Calkins; I went to the store about 7 o'clock in the morning; about 5 or 10 minutes before the alarm of fire I heard a noise in the upper story of the building, which sounded like a lot of boys screaming; I was in the store at the time when I heard the alarm of fire; I took a pail and ran after some water; Mr. Grot was just ahead of me going upstairs; when I got up to the room I saw the woman laying on the floor with some rags by the side of her burning; there had been one or two pails of water thrown on before I threw mine; Mapes was in the hall, a little back from the door that leads into his room.

Cross Examination by Mr. Ebbets.—I examined the body very fully, both internally and externally; I discovered no marks of violence; the external burning would have produced death in from one hour to twenty-four hours; I examined the lungs; I am of the opinion that her death was produced by inhalation of hot air; experiments have been made upon bodies dead ten minutes and no vesicles were raised, but a yellowish spot produced and afterward charred.

Cross Examination by Mr. Ebbets.—I am of the opinion that if the burning had taken place after death no vesicles would be raised; the mouth was burned without much flame; she might have inhaled hot air sufficient to have produced death without burning the hair.

MARRIED.—By Rev. E. J. Goodnow, December 19th, 1860. Z. S. Doty, Mrs. and Mrs. MARY P. McILVANEY, both of this city.

In Rockford, on the 9th inst., by R. Holt, Esq., Mr. DAVID RYAN PROFER, of Janesville, Wis., to Miss ALMA PALMER, of Rockford.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.

Lynah J. Barrows agst Adeline S. Dodge.

The State of Wisconsin to Adeline S. Dodge.

You are hereby summoned and required to appear at the office of the circuit court for Rock county, at the city of Janesville, in said state, on the 21st day of January, 1861, and show cause why you are not bound over you and to serve a copy of your warrant to said office in said city, within thirty days after the service of this summons; and if you fail to appear and complain with the time aforesaid, you will be held in contempt of the court for relief demanded in said complaint.

The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Thursday Evening, Decr. 20, 1860.

Official Paper of the City.

Mr. Crittenden's Compromise.

Senator Crittenden, of Ky., has introduced into the senate, a proposition to compromise the differences between the north and the south. He proposes to amend the constitution, ingrafting upon it the Missouri compromise line and extending it to the eastern line of California—slavery to be protected south of the line and prohibited north of it. Congress is to have no power to abolish slavery in the states, nor in the District of Columbia; nor shall slaves be hindered from being transported from one state to another. Congress shall pay for slaves rescued from marshals, or when they are prevented by force from discharging their duty. No future amendment to affect the preceding articles.

Such a proposition is interesting only because it is proposed by an old distinguished statesman. It will never be adopted by three-fourths of the states, now composing the Union, and if it should be, the secessionists would declare their right to nullify it, whenever it suited their convenience to do so.

We are satisfied that the fate of the Union must be determined under the present constitution.

Extradition Case in Canada.

An important extradition case was recently decided at Toronto, in Canada. A negro slave escaped from his master in Mississippi, and while making his way through the plantation of another master, the latter arrested him and was taking him back to his owner. The negro resisted, slew his captor, and made his way to Canada. A requisition was obtained for him, under the extradition treaty with England; he was arrested and taken before a court, to be sent back to the state from whence he came.—The court decided, one judge dissenting, that the negro must be delivered up. The case has been appealed, and will be taken to the highest tribunal known to the English law, except the House of Lords, to wit: the court of Queen's Bench in England. It is easy to see that the question is one of the highest importance; that it must now be determined by an English court, whether one person has a right to hold another in bondage, and whether it is justifiable self-defence for one man flying from slavery to kill another who attempts to arrest him.—The decision of the court in England will be looked for with interest.

Set down the *Gazette* as a first class disunion sheet, then.—*Madison Patriot*.

Set down the Patriot as a second class disunion paper, for in the same sheet that contains the above, it encourages disunion after this style:

When we come to forcing fifteen states of this Union to remain with us, when they think our company is intolerable, it is a simple piece of nonsense.

Whenever the south thinks the Union ought to be dissolved, it is "a piece of nonsense" to compel them to abide by their agreement when they entered the confederacy, is it? We have never seen ranker nullification doctrines in the Charleston Mercury than this of the Patriot. Please stop prating about the preservation of the Union, while you tolerate of such wholesale secession.

What they want.—It is said at Washington that the cotton states intend to set up a monarchy, as their form of government after they have accomplished secession. The Augusta, Ga., Chronicle says that "some of the wisest and best citizens propose a hereditary constitutional monarchy" or "an executive for life, and a vastly restricted suffrage."

The toleration of slavery leads directly to this result.

Louis Napoleon and the Slave Trade.—Louis Napoleon has complimented Capt. Maffit, of our navy, in an autograph letter, upon his efficiency in breaking up the slave trade, by way of encouraging the new southern confederacy to be erected upon the idea of its being re-opened.

The Germans are claiming Senator Seward as of Teutonic origin. The Leipzig Illustrated Times says he is descended from an old Holsteinisch family, and that the original name was Siegwart.—(Victoryward.)

Quite MODERATE.—The Charleston Mercury says: "Nothing short of amendments to the constitution, that would make negro slavery legal and perpetual in every state of the Union, and upon every foot of territory that now belongs, or ever shall belong, to the United States."

We suppose such papers as the Madison Patriot would advise the north to yield to this demand rather than have a fuss with the dear south! Any body who opposes such submission is declared a disunionist.

The bill for the admission of Kansas has been made the special order, in the senate, for Monday next.

GENERAL SCOTT ON OUR NATIONAL DEFENCES.—A special despatch to the Evening Post says that Gen. Scott has given the President an elaborate opinion in reference to the present condition of the military defences of the country, and what should be done in view of possible contingencies. He thinks that Fort Moultrie should be reinforced immediately. There are but sixty-five men in the fort.

Among the Washington rumors is this telegraphic dispatch to the New York Tribune:

"If the Gulf states carry out their purpose of secession, with a view of a southern confederacy and territorial expansion, they may be confronted by an unexpected turn of affairs. There is reason to believe that in sixty days after Lincoln's inauguration, the stars and stripes in such event may float from the city of Mexico over an American protectorate, solicited by the people there, and with the full acquiescence of the great European powers. It will be found difficult to expand in that direction."—Washington Cor. of Tribune.

Trial for Murder.

State of Wisconsin vs. Daniel Mapes.

(Continued from the first page) far as I could see at that time; both came down in a little while; I had two small children; nothing occurred which led me to think it would be unsafe to leave my children with them; when I returned from the party Mrs. Mapes was lying on the bed; Mr. Mapes was sitting in a rocking chair; my children were sleeping; the youngest was on the bed with Mrs. Mapes and the older one in the crib; I think Mrs. Mapes was not asleep; I think Mr. Waterman came in after Mapes and his wife had gone up stairs; I had gone to bed when he came; Mr. Mapes said something to her she did not like and she went up stairs, and tried to coax her back; she said she would not come and he told her to go to bed; I don't remember what it was he said she did not like; this was the commencement of the angry talk.

The jury were permitted to go to the premises where the death occurred for the purpose of better understanding the situation of the premises and the evidence relating thereto.

Gustavus Horn sworn.—I reside in Janesville; I was opening the shop where I work in the next building to the store where the fire occurred; I heard a noise and saw the reflection of the fire through the window; I gave the alarm of fire and went up the first stairs, and Mrs. Waterman said they was burning up stairs; I went up the next flight of stairs and saw Mapes standing in the gangway crying; there was a great deal of smoke, and I went right down; when I was going down I saw something burning in the room, and thought at first it was some rags, but on coming nearer I saw something burning that looked like a man or woman; I then got a pail and carried it up full of water; I saw Mrs. Waterman coming down stairs.

Cross Examination by Mr. Ebbets.—This was between 7 and 8 o'clock in the morning; I heard no alarm of fire before I heard the noise; I heard a man's voice screaming out, appearing to come from the upper part of the building where the fire was; I could not hear what was said; I gave the alarm of fire and ran up stairs.

Charles H. Briggs sworn.—I reside in this city; at the time Mrs. Mapes was burned I occupied a room on the same floor in the head of the second flight of stairs; the hall was full of smoke; I remained about half a minute; I saw no one but Mapes; I saw none of the children; I saw no fire in the Mapes room till the next morning; the first I heard was "Emma get up;" this was spoken by Mrs. Mapes; Emma is the youngest girl; Mrs. Mapes said "you have had pints enough you had better not get any more"; Mrs. Mapes said "do you call me a d—d sit down there;" the next I heard was spoken near the door; Mapes said "if this is your game we will go into a regular field fight;" then ensued a bit of a scuffle between two persons in the room, followed by a crash like something falling with a little bit of a struggle like some one choking; some minutes after the struggle and the last thing I heard was spoken by Mapes, saying "G—d—n the old woman;" I then left my room and went down stairs. When I went down stairs I went into the bakery where Mr. Grot works; there was nothing unusual in the hall; Mapes door was shut; in a few minutes an alarm of fire was given; I inquired where the fire was, and was informed that it was in the upper part of the building where my room was; I started after a pail and met Mr. Grot, and took one of his pails full of water and ran up stairs and when I got up to Mapes' room I found Mrs. Mapes lying on the floor dead; I set my pail of water down and went into my room and sat about half an hour to keep out of the way; Mapes' room was full of smoke; there was a large crowd present.

Cross Examination by Mr. Ebbets.—I am a stencil cutter; I do my business in my room; I saw no fire in Mapes' room. In a short time some one said the fire was out. In about an hour I went up again.

Cross Examination by Mr. Ebbets.—I have lived here since about a year ago last December; when I came to this place I went into the butchering business, in the employ of Mr. Hutchins; after that I went on Foster's steamboat and kept a saloon; I have been with Mr. Whittlesey about three months. The fire occurred about 6 o'clock; it was after daylight; I was swooping the side-walk when the fire occurred.

Adjourmed to Wednesday morning.

AFTERNOON SESSION

Dr. R. B. Tracy sworn.—As a physician residing in this city, I was called to see the body of Mrs. Mapes on the morning her death occurred. The deceased was lying upon the bed in the room where she was burned. The bed stood near one of the windows opening on Main street. I made an examination of the body at that time.

The body was burned nearly all over, except some parts of the legs and feet. The front part of the body was considerably charred. Blistered blisters had raised on the back.

There was also appearances of blisters having been formed on other parts of the body and also on the face and neck. Many of the vesicles had been ruptured, leaving a deep red color underneath the cuticle.

Mr. Adams—I shall certainly make a motion to have the galleries cleared, if there is any more disturbance. This is a deliberative body.

The President.—The chair takes this occasion to say that by rule of this body, it is his duty to suppress every disturbance whatsoever in the galleries or lobbies.

Mr. Moore moved that Mr. McGrath's resolution be made the order for tomorrow.

After which the several committees were requested to remain, and the convention adjourned at 3 o'clock precisely.

THE DEBUTANT CONVENTION.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 18. The convention met at 4 o'clock, P. M., at Institute hall. About 150 members were present, and the galleries were crowded with 700 spectators.

Mr. Rhett's resolution that a committee be appointed to prepare an address to the people of the southern states, was amended by inserting seven members, and was adopted.

Mr. Huston offered a resolution, that standing committees for this convention, each consisting of seven members, be appointed as follows: First, committee on relations with the slaveholding states of North America. Second, committee on foreign relations. Third, committee on commercial relations. Fourth, committee on the constitution of the state.

Mr. Richardson moved it be printed and made the order for to-morrow at 1 o'clock. Carried.

Mr. McGrath offered a resolution that so much of the message of the president of the United States as relates to what he designates the property of the U. S. in South Carolina shall be succeeded, consistently with the dignity, safety of the state, and that the said committee furthermore report the value of the property of the United States, not in South Carolina, and the value of the share thereof to which South Carolina would be entitled upon an equitable division thereof among the states.—(Applause in the galleries.)

Mr. Adams—I shall certainly make a motion to have the galleries cleared, if there is any more disturbance. This is a deliberative body.

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THE HOLIDAY CONVENTION.

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Mr. Rhett's resolution that a committee be appointed to prepare an address to the people of the southern states, was amended by inserting seven members, and was adopted.

Mr. Huston offered a resolution, that standing committees for this convention, each consisting of seven members, be appointed as follows: First, committee on relations with the slaveholding states of North America. Second, committee on foreign relations. Third, committee on commercial relations. Fourth, committee on the constitution of the state.

Mr. Richardson moved it be printed and made the order for to-morrow at 1 o'clock. Carried.

Mr. McGrath offered a resolution that so much of the message of the president of the United States as relates to what he designates the property of the U. S. in South Carolina shall be succeeded, consistently with the dignity, safety of the state, and that the said committee furthermore report the value of the property of the United States, not in South Carolina, and the value of the share thereof to which South Carolina would be entitled upon an equitable division thereof among the states.—(Applause in the galleries.)

Mr. Adams—I shall certainly make a motion to have the galleries cleared, if there is any more disturbance. This is a deliberative body.

The President.—The chair takes this occasion to say that by rule of this body, it is his duty to suppress every disturbance whatsoever in the galleries or lobbies.

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LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

JOB PRINTING.

The attention of the public is called to the advertisement of the Job Printing Department of the GAZETTE AND FREE PRESS Office. We have just fitted up a ten horse power steam engine, and have three power presses driven by it. We are prepared to execute every kind of printing in the best manner and at the lowest cash prices.

KANSAS RELIEF.—The Kansas Relief committee would report that they have received to following donations from Johns town and Harmony:

106 bushels wheat; 3 bags flour; 2 bags beans; cash \$6.00.

S. C. Baug, of Magnolia, contributes 2 bags of corn; Mrs. Hinckley, of the same town, 1 bag of corn; Virgil Pope, of the town of Janesville, 2 bags of wheat; Joseph Church, of the town of Rock, 5 bags of wheat.

G. S. STRASBERGER,
J. M. RIKER,
J. M. BURGESS,
J. P. HOYT,
Committee.

Rock County Bible Society.

The annual meeting of the Rock County Bible Society was held in the Presbyterian church, in the city of Janesville, on Monday evening, Dec. 17th, 1860.

The meeting was called to order by the Rev. George Heckman, and the Rev. M. P. Kinney was elected temporary chairman.

The exercises of the evening were opened by prayer from the Rev. D. McGeeardwell, state agent of the American Bible Society.

On motion of Rev. Geo. Heckman, Willard Merrill was chosen secretary pro tem.

Mr. Chapman reported the condition of the Rock County Bible Society on the 15th of March last, at which time he resigned the office of treasurer.

On motion of J. D. Bexford the society proceeded to the election of president, vice president, treasurer, secretary and four directors, who would constitute the executive committee of the society.

The following gentlemen were then elected:

President—Rev. J. H. Jenne.
Vice President—Dr. C. G. Pease.
Treasurer and Depositary—E. Storrs Barrows.

Secretary—Willard Merrill.

Directors—F. S. Eldridge, John Baxter, Josiah Wright and F. Chapman.

On motion of Mr. Rexford it was voted that the pastors of the various evangelical churches in the city of Janesville, co-operating with the American Bible Society, be ex-officio members of the executive committee.

Moved and seconded that we employ our agent to canvass the county. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the city papers.

On motion, adjourned to meet at the call of the president. J. H. JENNE,
WILLARD MERRILL, Secy. Pres't.

FRANK LESLIE'S MONTHLY.—The January number of this beautiful Monthly Magazine is promptly on hand. With it commences the seventh volume, and no time is more appropriate than the present to subscribe. The illustrations this month are unusually good, and the literary matter is of rare interest, consisting of tales, poems, anecdotes, humor, &c., by the most eminent writers. Leslie's Monthly contains nearly twice as much matter as any other magazine published in the country. The fashion department will attract the undivided attention of the ladies, for it is most elaborately and splendidly illustrated with the reigning fashions in Paris and New York, besides a vast amount of work, patterns, &c. How all this is afforded for \$3 per year is a mystery. Those of our friends who wish the monthly can send the subscription to Frank Leslie, 19 City Hall Square, N. Y.

CHRISTMAS EVE FESTIVAL.—The ladies of Christ Church parish, will hold a festival at Lappin's Hall, on Monday evening, Dec. 24th. Ample refreshments will be provided, and no pains spared to make the occasion a pleasant one. Tickets of admission fifty cents, including the supper. All interested in the good work of this energetic congregation, are invited to attend.

At 4 o'clock divine service will be held in the place of worship in the Ogden House block, and the fruits of the Christmas tree, dispensed to the pupils of the Sunday school.

Parents and friends invited to attend.

For the Daily Gazette.

Your correspondent 'Pax' says that 'all but the Episcopal clergy favored' the separation of the colonies from Great Britain. If he means to intimate, by this statement, that the Episcopal clergy of the colonies were opposed to the revolution of 1776, let him substantiate the charge by naming one clergyman who took that side or forever after held his peace.

It is well known that the majority of the prominent actors in the revolution were Episcopalians, both in the army and in civic life. Even Washington, who, your correspondent says, prayed for the cause of liberty, was an active member of the Protestant Episcopal church, and at the day of his death was one of the wardens of his parish in Alexandria.

When the "Hartford Convention" met in 1814 to plot treason against the government, it was proposed by one of the conspirators, that the convention be opened by prayer. Accordingly Bishop Chase, of the Protestant Episcopal church, then rector of Christ's church in Hartford, was invited to officiate in prayer. He replied to the invitation, that he knew of no form of prayer appropriate to treason.

LAXMAN.

LECTURES.—Mr. N. F. White, one of the best speakers now upon the boards, will lecture at the court room on Sunday at 2nd and 3rd o'clock P. M. upon the philosophy of Modern Spiritual Intercourse. All who wish to hear a candid and eloquent appeal to man's better nature, are requested to attend.

Tobacco, Cigar and Liquor Store.

W. F. MEYER & BROTHERS, on Main street, opposite the Hyatt House, Milwaukee, next door to the Schuyler house.

Open every day, from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

JOB PRINTING!

RECENT LARGE ADDITIONS

TO OUR

JOB PRINTING DEPARTMENT

Has made the Gazette one of the

BEST JOBBING OFFICES

In the West, and without any superior in Wisconsin.

With our

STEAM POWER AND FAST PRESSES!

We are enabled to execute any order for work with a

PROMPTNESS

unexcelled in this section of the state, and

IN STYLE, AND NEATNESS

We challenge a comparison with any or all.

We have in our employment a foreman whose

truth and accuracy is not exceeded anywhere, or equalled by few.

THE PERSONAL ATTENTION

of one of the proprietors is also given to every job done

in the office, and if an error is committed by the office

the job will be reprinted without charge.

We invite the attention of our friends to our

WORK AND OUR FACILITIES FOR EXECUTING IT,

in the fullest confidence that they will be

ENTIRELY SATISFIED.

not only with the manner in which their orders are

filled, but the prices charged.

HOLK, HOWEN & WILCOX.

Commercial.

Janesville Wholesale Market.

Reported for the Janesville Gazette,

BUMP & GRAY, GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, DECEMBER 20, 1860.

Receipts of wheat were large to-day, there being fully

3500 bushels on the market and prices, under favorable

advices from the lake shore and eastern markets, were

slightly better, good to extra samples sold to mills at 70

74c and fat to good shipping went to warehouses at

65c & 68c, closing with fair demand at those figures. Re-

ceipts of dressed hogs were about 70 head, which sold at

52c & 54c, 70 for heavy to extra heavy, and 45c & 50c for

light. Other stuff unchanged.

We make up prices as follows:

WHEAT—good to choice, milling spring (70%); fair

to good dry shipping (55c); damp and green (60c);

OATS—dull 14c; fine 15c.

RYE—dull to 33c; average (60c) per 100 lbs.

CORN—old shelled 30c; average (60c) per 100 lbs.

RALLEY—good quality 80c; per 50 lbs, common 20c.

TIMOTHY SEED—in request at 1,500c; 10 per 40 lbs.

DRESSED HOGS—firm at 5,50c & 50c per 100 lbs.

POULTRY—dressed turkeys, 65c; chickens, 35c;

SKINNED PEELS—range from 25c to 50c each.

W. H. TALLMAN, H. W. COLLINS.

EMPIRE DRUG STORE,

ESTABLISHED IN 1845.

TALLMAN & COLLINS,

successors to

HOLDEN, KEMP & CO., PROPRIETORS.

HOLDEN, KEMP & CO., 1845.

BERLIN AND SHETLAND WOOLS,

SPLIT, SINGLE AND DOUBLE ZEPHYRS,

all shades and colors, in quantities to suit.

MITCHELL'S NEW YORK STORE!

HAVING purchased in New York the largest and

best assortment of

GROCERIES AND CROCKERY!

ever brought to this city, we are offering them at

CHICAGO PRICES.

This is not a rehearsal of the past, nor an idle story.

We will sell our goods at from

10 to 25 per cent Cheaper

than any other establishment in this city can, which

sells its goods in Chicago or Milwaukee. We offer leading

articles, of which all can judge, at the following

prices:

Brown Sugar, 6c, usually sold at 8 cents.

Sugar Home Syrup, 60 cents per gallon.

Golden Seal, " 75 " "

Cuba Molasses, " 45 " "

Excellent Green and Black Tea, 60c to 80c per lb., worth

100c.

Soap 8c cents per lb.

Smoking Tobacco, 8 cents per lb.

Best of St. George's Cod Fish at 64 cents per lb.

All orders for goods promptly attended to and respect-

fully solicited.

TALLMAN & COLLINS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!

Fine Hair Brushes.

Fine Dressing Combs!

Lubin's Extracts,

of all kinds.

Cologne, French and German.

FANCY ARTICLES,

in great variety.

TOILET ARTICLES,

suitable for presents, at

TALLMAN & COLLINS.

DOUBLE EXTRAC-

Or of all Odors the Most Lasting!

IS THE CHEAPEST and BEST PERFUME in use.

Is Stronger than any Imported Article.

ONLY COSTS 20 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

NINONOL

New and Fashionable

FRENCH MILLINERY.

MISS REYNOLDS' valuable collection, including the

latest fashions, and the most

beautiful styles.

New French Millinery!

Amongst her superb assortment may be found a large

variety of French and American Flowers, new French

and American Ribbons, Ruffles, &c., together with the

most extensive Millinery establishments in

New York, Boston and other eastern cities.

Miss Reynolds respectfully invites the attention of the ladies

and gentlemen of Janesville and vicinity that she

is the only milliner in the city who can

substantiate the charge of giving satisfaction to all

those who wear her articles.

Old or Bad Debtors,

therefore we can sell without having to

The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Monday Evening, Decr 20, 1860.

Official Paper of the City.

Personal Liberty Laws.

Some of the apologists for the traitors who are endeavoring to dissolve the union tell us that if the states which have passed laws for the protection of the personal liberty of their citizens, will not repeal them immediately, South Carolina and two or three other states will leave the union.

Wisconsin has a law giving all persons restrained of their liberty the benefit of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and a trial by jury.

Our law was passed, not to prevent the return of fugitive slaves, but to protect free men from the abuses of the fugitive slave law.

It is the duty of this state to throw the shield of its protection around every human being found within its borders. If any person is "claimed" as a fugitive from service under the laws of another state, the state is bound to use its sovereign power to ascertain whether the "claim" is a good one, according to the constitution. If it is, we have no alternative but to deliver the person claimed to the party to whom the service is due. Though it may be repugnant to our feelings, this is our duty, for so says the supreme law.

The present fugitive slave law will never be obeyed, though every personal liberty statute in the free states should be repealed. This is not because we are not willing to abide by the *constitution*, and do our duty under it, but because the fugitive slave law is an infamous, inhuman and unconstitutional act; it bribes the commissioners to convict the person claimed, by giving him double fees, if he gives up the person claimed; it allows an *exparte affidavit* of the claimant, taken anywhere, to be received as evidence of ownership, while it denies to the person claimed the right of testifying in his own behalf; it provides for a trial before a single judge, wherein the liberty of a man is at stake, without a jury and without the right of appeal; it has penalties for all who will not aid in catching a runaway slave; and it fines a man for feeding the hungry and clothing the naked.

The fugitive slave law is all one-side—it legislates for the claimant alone; and under it, if the state does not interfere, there is danger that some freedmen will be kidnapped and sold into slavery.

Now, we say this, for ourselves; we shall oppose the repeal of our personal liberty laws until three things are done—

1st. The menace against us to compel us to repeal our laws, must be withdrawn.—Wisconsin will not legislate under threat from South Carolina.

2d. The present fugitive slave law must be repealed, and one put in its stead, allowing the right of trial by jury, in the state where the person is claimed, is arrested; testimony to be delivered by witnesses in person; the right of appeal to a higher court, by either party; and the punishment of kidnappers.

3d. Congress must pass a law protecting all free citizens throughout the republic, against forcible seizure and outrage, on account of opinion upon any subject. We demand free speech every where.

Although our experience with the south is that they violate compromises whenever it is their pleasure or interest to do so, yet, if the above terms are acceptable, and laws passed accordingly, we would be in favor of the repeal of our personal liberty laws. We have had national legislation on one side long enough—we insist upon some guarantees upon the other side. Until this is done, we have no doubt our personal liberty laws will remain upon the statute book; and if South Carolina, who has never lost a slave in consequence of our legislation, chooses to go out of the union, in consequence of it—let her go, if she can.

LETTER FROM KANSAS.—The following is a letter from Gen. Pomeroy to Gov. Randall:

OFFICE OF KANSAS RELIEF COM., Atchison, K. T., Dec. 4th, 1860.

God bless you! my dear governor. Your address to the people of Wisconsin of Nov. 22d, is just before me. Allow me to echo the sentiments of 30,000 destitute people in expressions of grateful acknowledgement.

In the struggles of our early history our people bore such a part as to forever endear them to our memories, but your generosity now to a suffering, earnest, toiling multitude who are to day dying of hunger, is beyond all expressions of praise.

I shall be the happiest man *in or out* of the union, to be honored as the bearer of your offering to a worthy—but now destitute people.

Very constantly and truly,

S. C. POMEROY.

Accounts from Kansas say that the famine is growing worse. The relief must be continued through the spring as well as the winter. It is probable that some action by the state legislatures must be had, if Congress does nothing.

Messrs. Washburne and Potter of this state voted against Boteler's resolution for the reference of so much of the fifty-nine counties of New York polled a less number of votes than Rock county, while thirty-two counties polled a less number of republican votes than the "Herkimer" of Wisconsin. Even Genesee is as far behind us in voting as she is in growing wheat. Verily, "Old Rock" may be considered as being pretty much out of the woods.

GIVING WORSE.—Exchange in Chicago is selling at 10 per cent. The whole sale trade in grain and pork is at a stand still; but in a retail way business is just as lively as ever.

A HEARTLESS DESERTION.—Tuesday night just after the arrival of the eastern train at Madison, a baby was left at the door of Fred Oesterter, the hair dresser, who lives near the depot. The wailings of the helpless little thing were heard in the night, and on Fred going out he found an infant just inside the gate, with a well filled carpet bag near it. Attached to the baby was a strip of a Chicago paper, on which was written "If taken good care of, it will be paid for, and your kindness rewarded."

SLAVERY IN NEBRASKA.—A negro man and woman, slaves, are advertised in the Nebraska City News, among other property, on execution, by the sheriff of Otoe county.

Northern Concession.

Northern concession has done more to disturb the peace of this nation than anything else known to its history. It commenced with the formation of our government and entered largely into our national constitution. It gave the south the right to continue the slave trade to the year 1860. It has for seventy years permitted the owners of slaves to disturb the peace of northern communities, and corrupt the sentiment of the rising generation, by capturing fugitive men and carrying them back into slavery under the claim that they are property—chattels personal. It gave southern white men a representation in congress, not only for themselves but for three-fifths of their slaves. It bought Florida for the purpose of furnishing a market for surplus negroes. It bought Louisiana for the south and consigned one half of it to slavery in 1820, and the other half in 1854. It bought Texas, New Mexico and Utah with the blood and treasure of the north and dedicated them all to slavery. It has taxed laboring men of the north to support federal officers of the south. It has taken thousands of dollars from our national treasury to pay southern congressmen for threatening the dissolution of the union.

And what have the south given us in return for these concessions but insolence and menace? Their demands have increased as the years have multiplied. They have had the power of the government under their control during three-fourths of its existence and defiantly tell us that the man who has been elected president by the American people, pursuant to the constitution, shall never rule over them.

They send men to congress to plot treason and civil war, and yet they not only go unbung but walk the streets of Washington arm in arm with government officials and dine with the Chief Executive of the nation.

And yet they demand new concessions. Free speech must be crushed out. A censor must be established. Northern men are no longer to be protected as American citizens in southern states. The laws of free states and free territories must be modified so as to recognize the right of property in slaves. Slavery must be declared to be equal to freedom or secession and revolution will be the consequence.

Men of the north will you grant these concessions? Will you permit your representatives at Washington to barter away your liberties and your constitutional rights with impunity? Will democrats of the north, who claim to stand by the constitution and the union, be frightened into these concessions by threats of revolution and the fear of broken banks? What the north needs most is courage, manhood and earnest devotion to principle, and the country will be safe. These high attributes of nature gave us our free institutions and they alone can preserve them. Death had no terror for Washington when the rights of men were in danger. The prospect of losing a splendid fortune could not change the purpose of Hancock. Are men of the present day less patriotic? Will men of north concede away all that was gained for humanity in that seven years war out of fear of meeting southern soldiers or the depreciation of southern stocks?

There are some who oppose republicanism for the same reason that the Ephesian silversmiths, who made shrines for Diana, opposed the doctrine of Paul—they think it will injure their business. But the false goddess came to naught, and so will these false patriots. Men will not hesitate if the south force the issue of war or concession upon us, none but cowards will seek to evade it.

LEX.

The key to Iverson's famous speech in the senate is that he wants to be re-elected to the senate.

The New Orleans Picayune says that Texas desires to be an independent republic, and will not join a southern confederacy. This will not suit South Carolina who means to rule the new Union of slaveholding states. If the cotton states go out of the present confederacy and try the experiment of a new Union, they will quarrel among themselves in six months.

The wrongs of Texas are dreadful to think of. The United States paid her \$10,000,000 for her Santa Fe territory, \$11,000,000 of public debt, and a hundred millions for a war with Mexico, got up for her benefit alone. Now, she proposes to coolly walk out of the Union and set up for herself!

ALEXANDRIA, Dec. 9.

The Arctic expedition schooner, Resolute, was lost in August last. Capt. Hall however, was in good spirits and had already perfected arrangements for continuing his researches in the spring. The results already accomplished by the expedition are important. Both of Birthers and Cumberland straits, Capt. Hall asserts to be mere inlets or bays, he having seen them in their entire extent.

The report of the failure of D. & A. Dow & Co., produce dealers, is entirely unfounded.

ALEXANDRIA, Dec. 9.

Mr. Betts' letter on the subject of secession, is an extraordinary production. He declares he will have no part in the wickedness of secession, and thinks that Virginia will not secede. He says the position of South Carolina is plain, daring, flat-footed rebellion against and treason to the rest of the states. He thinks the only question involved in the South Carolina imbroglio is, whether it is worth while to keep her in the Union. That the federal laws should not be enforced in South Carolina, notwithstanding an ordinance of secession, &c., is bitter on the secession party.

The first masonic work ever published in America was printed by Benjamin Franklin in 1734. It was the Masonic Book of Constitution, and published by that zealous brother on his own account.

REMOVED.—Lucas & Barrett have removed their barber shop from opposite the Central Bank to the next door to Curtis' Drug store, opposite Hyatt House.

CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.

There is great activity at Fort Monroe. The defense every day is rendered stronger. The legislature will probably sit during the convention. News from Florida shows perfect unanimity in the state for secession and enthusiasm is increasing daily.

Lincoln was burnt in effigy at Fernandina on Friday last.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.

Counterfeit fives on the Rockland County Bank, New York, are circulating here.

SHERIFF SAID ON FORECLOSURE.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 9.

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WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.

The President has just been assured from an authentic source that the authorities of South Carolina will make no resistance either to the collection of duties or to the possession of the forts guarding Charleston harbor during the remainder of his administration.

HOUSE.—Mr. Hawkins gave additional reasons why he had asked to be excused from serving on the union select committee. Florida is a small state but nevertheless is entitled to all the rights and immunities of the other states; she cannot be forced to remain in the union, the southern states are pledged to defend her in the event of attempted coercion. He was satisfied of unanimity pervading that state to seek redress of its grievances in its own way and by means of other than congressional compromise, which latter have never accomplished a successful purpose. He regarded the component parts of the committee as

peculiarly unfortunate. He criticised the composition of the committee, especially objecting to Mr. Davis of Maryland, as not a fit representative of that state, as also all who voted for Pennington as speaker were disloyal to the rights of the south. He regretted that the resolution for the appointment of the committee came from one of the most gifted sons of the south.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.

Tribune correspondence.—Com. Shurbreck has prepared his letter of resignation to be tendered when S. C. shall secede. Capt. Ingraham who has gone to the Mediterranean is understood to have left his dependency on same contingency. Mr. Douglas is preparing to address the senate on the present emergency and will take the distinct ground that secession involves war and all its calamities and that that fact must be confronted by the men who are now precipitating this contest into revolution. He thinks it wiser to face the whole issue and let the people see the consequences than to blink it until the reality is upon us.

The Markets.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.

The Herald's Washington correspondent telegraphed last night that the committee of states will meet on Tuesday, perhaps Monday. South Carolina and Florida may not be represented. The chairman of the committee, Gov. Corwin of Ohio, is disposed to advance conciliatory measures. The south is growing more and more prevalent. Gov. Seward is not disposed to yield, but he may be overwhelmed by the power of the incoming administration.

There are many matters of moment in abeyance, which the country at large may regard with satisfaction. There is more Union sentiment to-night among prominent classes than has been recently exhibited. Every one now hopes for the best, and better things will follow with a fortnight than the most ultra of either side anticipate.

It is rumored that Jeff Davis has received a despatch from Mr. Lincoln, the president elect, saying that he (Mr. Lincoln) was preparing a letter for publication, defining his position on the question now distracting the different sections of the country; which will, it is said, give entire satisfaction to the south.

Secretary Cobb has completed his letter to the people of Georgia, and it will be made public in a day or two. He avows the most ultra sentiments, and scorns the idea that any compromise or adjustment can be made with the south. His views are diametrically opposite to those of the president, so much so, indeed, that the moment they are published he will be compelled to retire from the cabinet.

It is rumored here to-day that Governor Hicks of Maryland had decided to call the legislature together to consider the present national crisis.

ALBANY, Dec. 9.

Under a resolution adopted by the canal commissioners, the water of the canal is to be drawn out of the canal on the 1st of January.

LEAVENWORTH, Dec. 7.

Advices from Fort Scott to the 3d inst., are at hand. The federal troops were acting as posse comitatus to the marshal, and had arrested seven persons for being engaged in the late murders. No resistance was offered. The troops would move to Mount City on the 9th.

ELGIN, Ill., Dec. 7.

The officer of the Bank of Elgin, by the advice of the citizens, allowed its bills to go to protest to-day on account of the present high rates of gold and exchange. This will not affect the banking house of O. D. Davis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 7.

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WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.

Wigfall notified the senate yesterday that he would introduce a resolution to ascertain what orders from the war department have been given to the commander of Fort Moultrie, saying if the President has ordered the commander of Charleston fortifications to defend them, after South Carolina gave notice to quit, it will precipitate the collision. South Carolina will treat collection of revenues in like manner.

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Wigfall notified the senate yesterday that he would introduce a resolution to ascertain what orders from the war department have been given to the commander of Fort Moultrie, saying if the President has ordered the commander of Charleston fortifications to defend them, after South Carolina gave notice to quit, it will precipitate the collision. South Carolina will treat collection of revenues in like manner.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

The AMERICAN OF LANGUISH.—There is a growing tendency in this age to appropriate the most expressive words in other languages, and after a while to ignore them. One of the most expressive words in Greek, which is from the Greek, signifying "for the head," is now becoming popularized in connection with Mr. Spalding's great Headache remedy, but it will soon be forgotten, as foreign words have been worn out by common usage until they seem "native" and to the major born."

ARDLY REALIZED.

"I'd a terrible headache this afternoon, and I stepped into the telephone and said to him, 'Do you have one of us "headaches"?'" "Does it 'hurt'?" "Yes." "Horrifically," says he, hand upon that gave me a Cephalic Pill, hand 'em over.' It cured me so quick, that I hardly realized I had an headache."

LEGAL.

Sheriff's Sale on Foreclosure.

STATE OF WISCONSIN.

CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE COUNTY OF ROCK.

Marshall At Strong & Henry T. Palmer, plaintiffs, against John H. Miller, defendant.

In this proceeding, by virtue of a judgment of the circuit court for the county of Rock, will be sold under the direction of the marshal at public auction, at the corner of Main and Milwaukee streets, in front of the building owned by the city of Janesville, on Rock, on Wednesday, the 20th of March, 1861.

THE 20th DAY OF MARCH, A.D. 1861.

At nine o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the south quarter of the southeast quarter of section number six (6) in township number one (1) north, of range number two (2) east of the county of Rock, containing one acre, being the property of the plaintiff, John H. Miller, to be sold at public auction, in front of the post office, in the Ogden House block in Milwaukee street, in the city of Janesville in said county, on

THE 20th DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1861.

At the hour of ten o'clock in the afternoon of that day, the circuit court for the county of Rock, rendered in favor of the above named plaintiff and against the above named defendant, a judgment, to wit: that the plaintiff, John H. Miller, be and is hereby commanded to sell, at public auction, in front of the post office, in the Ogden House block in Milwaukee street, in the city of Janesville in said county, on

THE 20th DAY OF JANUARY, A.D. 1861.

At eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the corner of Main and Milwaukee streets, in front of John P. Tracy & Co.'s block, in the city of Janesville, and known and distinguished as the northeast quarter of lot number forty-two (42) in Dixon & Bailey's addition to the town of Janesville, and being three (3) rods front on Main street, east and west, eighty-eight (88) rods, and within the limits of said town, in the state of Wisconsin.

THE 20th DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1860.

R. T. LAWTON, Sheriff of Rock County.

Levi Alden, Clerk.

Attest: ROBERT T. LAWTON, Attorney.

RECEIVED—Illinois wants you to send her a box of Cephalic Pills, the doctor prescribed them for me. Please send them if you can't afford it, but perhaps you'll be after knowing what is in. You see all the head pain and goes with the sick headache, and wants some more of that same as received last, at least a week ago.

DR. SPALDING'S CEPHALIC PILLS.

Bridge—Och! sure you've got it, here's the cure!

DR. SPALDING'S CEPHALIC PILLS.

For the treatment of either class of headache the Cephalic Pills have been found a sure and safe remedy, relieving the most acute pain in a few minutes, and by its salutary power accelerating the diseases of which headache is the morbid index.

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LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

JOB PRINTING.

The attention of the public is called to the advertisement of the Job Printing Department of the GAZETTE AND FREE PRESS Office. We have just fitted up a ten horse power steam engine, and have three power presses driven by it. We are prepared to execute every kind of printing in the best manner and at the lowest cash prices.

KANSAS RELIEF.—The Kansas Relief Committee would report that they have received to following donations from Johns town and Harmony:

106 bushels wheat; 3 bags flour; 2 bags beans; cash \$6.00

S. C. Bangs of Magnolia, contributes 2 bags of corn; Mrs. Hinckley, of the same town, 1 bag of corn; Virgil Pope, of the town of Janesville; 2 bags of wheat; Joseph Church, of the town of Rock; 5 bags of wheat.

G. S. STRASBERGER,
J. M. BIKER,
J. M. BURGESS,
J. P. HUTT,
Committee.

Rock County Bible Society.

The annual meeting of the Rock County Bible Society was held in the Presbyterian church, in the city of Janesville, on Monday evening, Dec. 17th, 1860.

The meeting was called to order by the Rev. George Heckman, and the Rev. M. P. Kinney was elected temporary chairman.

The exercises of the evening were opened by prayer from the Rev. D. McGehee Bardwell, state agent of the American Bible Society.

On motion of Rev. Geo. Heckman, Willard Merrill was chosen secretary pro tem.

Mr. F. Chapman reported the condition of the Rock County Bible Society on the 16th of March last, at which time he resigned the office of treasurer.

On motion of J. D. Rexford the society proceeded to the election of president, vice president, treasurer, secretary and four directors, who would constitute the executive committee of the society.

The following gentlemen were then elected:

President—Rev. J. H. Jenne.

Vice President—Dr. C. G. Pease.

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Secretary—Willard Merrill.

Directors—F. S. Eldridge, John Baxter, Josiah Wright and F. Chapman.

On motion of Mr. Rexford it was voted that the pastors of the various evangelical churches in the city of Janesville, co-operating with the American Bible Society, be ex-officio members of the executive committee.

Moved and seconded that we employ our agent to canvas the county. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the city papers.

On motion, adjourned to meet at the call of the president. J. H. JENNE,
WILLARD MERRILL, Secy. Pres't.

FRANK LESLIE'S MONTHLY.—The January number of this beautiful Monthly Magazine is promptly on hand. With it commences the seventh volume, and no time is more appropriate than the present to subscribe. The illustrations this month are unusually good, and the literary matter is of rare interest, consisting of tales, poems, anecdotes, humor, &c., by the most eminent writers. Leslie's Monthly contains nearly twice as much matter as any other magazine published in the country. The fashion department will attract the undivided attention of the ladies, for it is most elaborately and splendidly illustrated with the reigning fashions in Paris and New York, besides a vast amount of work, patterns, &c. How all this is afforded for \$2 per year is a mystery. Those of our friends who wish the monthly can send the subscription to Frank Leslie, 19 City Hall Square, N. Y.

CHRISTMAS EVE FESTIVAL.—The ladies of Christ Church parish, will hold a festival at Lappin's Hall, on Monday evening, Dec. 24th. Ample refreshments will be provided, and no pains spared to make the occasion a pleasant one. Tickets of admission fifty cents, including the supper. All interested in the good work of this energetic congregation, are invited to attend.

At 4 o'clock divine service will be held in the place of worship in the Ogen House block, and the fruits of the Christmas tree, dispensed to the pupils of the Sunday school.

Parents and friends invited to attend.

From the Daily Gazette.

Your correspondent 'Pax' says that "all but the Episcopal clergy favored" the separation of the colonies from Great Britain. If he means to intimate, by this statement, that the Episcopal clergy of the colonies were opposed to the revolution of 1776, let him substantiate the charge by naming one clergyman who took that side or forever after held his peace.

It is well known that the majority of the prominent actors in the revolution were Episcopalians, both in the army and in civic life. Even Washington, who, your correspondent says, prayed for the cause of liberty, was an active member of the Protestant Episcopal church, and at the day of his death was one of the wardens of his parish in Alexandria.

When the "Hartford Convention" met in 1814 to plot treason against the government, it was proposed by one of the conspirators, that the convention be opened by prayer. Accordingly Bishop Chase, of the Protestant Episcopal church, then rector of Christ's church in Hartford, was invited to officiate in prayer. He replied to the invitation, that he knew of no form of prayer appropriate to treason.

LAYMAN.

LECTURES.—Mr. N. F. White, one of the best speakers now upon the boards, will lecture at the court room on Sunday at 2nd and 3rd o'clock P. M. upon the philosophy of Modern Spiritual Intercourse. All who wish to hear a candid and eloquent appeal to right better nature, are requested to attend.

ENTRANCE.—Next door to the amphitheatre, where the best shows are given, is a large variety of French and American Flowers, new French and American Ribbons, Pictures, &c., together with the latest designs of Patterns, &c., are now exhibited in the largest and most complete rooms in New York, Boston and other eastern cities. Mrs. Reynolds respectfully invites the ladies to her room, on Bowery, containing of Plain, Black and Spotted Cobras, Puffins, &c., ranging in value from \$1.50 to \$20.00, and which cannot be surpassed by any similar establishment in this city.

All orders for goods promptly attended to and respectfully solicited.

TALLMAN & COLLINS, 1845.

JOB PRINTING!

Recent Large Additions.

JOB PRINTING DEPARTMENT.

Have made the Office one of the Best Jobbing Offices in the West, and without any superior in Wisconsin. With our

STEAM POWER AND FAST PRESSES!

we are enabled to execute any order for work with a PROMPTNESS unequalled in this section of the state, and IN STYLE AND NEATNESS we challenge a comparison with any or all.

We have in our employment a foreman whose taste and accuracy is not excelled anywhere, or equalled by few.

THE PERSONAL ATTENTION

of one of the proprietors is also given to every job done in the office, and if an error is committed by the office the job will be repeated without charge. We invite the attention of our friends to our Work and our Facilities for Executing It,

in the fullest confidence that they will be ENTIRELY SATISFIED.

not only with the manner in which their orders are filled, but the prices charged.

Holt, Bowen & Wilson.

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TALLMAN & COLLINS, 1845.

IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, GLASS, GLASSWARE, TOOLS, ARTICLES, PLATES, GLASSWARE, WINE AND LIQUORS FOR MEDICAL PURPOSES.

GROCERIES, FRESH MEATS, DAIRY PRODUCTS, ETC.

TOILET ARTICLES, GLASSWARE, ETC.

DRUG STORE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Thursday Evening, Decr 20, 1860.

Official Paper of the City.

Mr. Crittenden's Compromise.

Senator Crittenden, of Ky., has introduced into the senate, a proposition to compromise the differences between the north and the south. He proposes to amend the constitution, grafting upon it the Missouri compromise line and extending it to the eastern line of California—slavery to be protected south of the line and prohibited north of it. Congress is to have no power to abolish slavery in the states, nor in the District of Columbia; nor shall slaves be hindered from being transported from one state to another. Congress shall pay for slaves rescued from marshals, or when they are prevented by force from discharging their duty. No future amendment to affect the preceding articles.

Such a proposition is interesting only because it is proposed by an old distinguished statesman. It will never be adopted by three fourths of the states, now composing the Union, and if it should be, the secessionists would declare their right to nullify it, whenever it suited their convenience to do so.

We are satisfied that the fate of the Union must be determined under the present constitution.

Extradition Case in Canada.

An important extradition case was recently decided at Toronto, in Canada. A negro slave escaped from his master in Mississippi, and while making his way through the plantation of another master, the latter arrested him and was taking him back to his owner. The negro resisted, slew his captor, and made his way to Canada. A requisition was obtained for him, under the extradition treaty with England; he was arrested and taken before a court, to be sent back to the state from whence he came. The court decided, one judge dissenting, that the negro must be delivered up. The case has been appealed, and will be taken to the highest tribunal known to the English law, except the House of Lords, to wit: the court of Queen's Bench in England. It is easy to see that the question is one of the highest importance; that it must now be determined by an English court, whether one person has a right to hold another in bondage, and whether it is justifiable self-defence for one man flying from slavery to kill another who attempts to arrest him. The decision of the court in England will be looked for with interest.

Set down the *Gazette* as a first class discussion sheet, then.—*Madison Patriot*.

Set down the *Patriot* as a second class discussion paper, for in the same sheet that contains the above, it encourages disunion after this style:

When we come to forcing fifteen states of this Union to remain with us, when they think our company is intolerable, it is a simple piece of nonsense.

Whenever the south thinks the Union ought to be dissolved, it is "a piece of nonsense" to compel them to abide by their agreement when they entered the confederacy, is it? We have never seen ranker nullification doctrines in the Charleston Mercury than this of the *Patriot*. Please stop prating about the preservation of the Union, while you tolerate of such wholesale secession.

WHAT THEY WANT.—It is said at Washington that the cotton states intend to set up a monarchy, as their form of government after they have accomplished secession. The Augusta, Ga., Chronicle says that "some of the wisest and best citizens propose a hereditary constitutional monarchy," or "an executive for life, and a vastly restricted suffrage."

The restoration of slavery leads directly to this result.

Louis NAPOLEON AND THE SLAVE TRADE.—Louis Napoleon has complimented Capt. Maffit, of our navy, in an autograph letter, upon his efficiency in breaking up the slave trade, by way of encouraging the new southern confederacy to be erected upon the idea of its being re-opened.

The Germans are claiming Senator Seward as of Teutonic origin. The Leipzig Illustrated Times says he is descended from an old Holsteinisch family, and that the original name was Siegwart.—(Victory-ward.)

QUITZ MODERATE.—The Charleston Mercury says: "Nothing short of amendments to the constitution, that would make negro slavery legal and perpetual in every state of the Union, and upon every foot of territory that now belongs, or ever shall belong, to the United States."

We suppose such papers as the *Madison Patriot* would advise the north to yield to this demand rather than have a fuss with the dear south! Any body who opposes such submission is declared a disunionist.

THE BILL FOR THE ADMISSION OF KANSAS.—The bill for the admission of Kansas has been made the special order, in the senate, for Monday next.

GENERAL SCOTT ON OUR NATIONAL DEFENCES.—A special despatch to the Evening Post says that Gen. Scott has given the President an elaborate opinion in reference to the present condition of the military defences of the country, and what should be done in view of possible contingencies. He thinks that Fort Moultrie should be reinforced immediately. There are but sixty-five men in the fort.

Among the Washington rumors is this telegraphic dispatch to the New York Tribune: "If the Gulf states carry out their purpose of secession, with a view of a southern confederacy and territorial expansion, they may be confronted by an unexpected turn of affairs. There is reason to believe that in sixty days after Lincoln's inauguration, the stars and stripes in such event may float from the city of Mexico over an American protectorate, solicited by the people there, and with the full acquiescence of the great European powers. It will be found difficult to expand in that direction.—Washington Cor. of Tribune."

Trial for Murder.

State of Wisconsin vs. Daniel Mapes.

(Continued from the first page.)

far as I could see at that time; both came down in a little while; I had two small children; nothing occurred which led me to think it would be unsafe to leave my children with them; when I returned from the party Mrs. Mapes was lying on the bed; Mr. Mapes was sitting in a rocking chair; my children were sleeping; the youngest was on the bed with Mrs. Mapes and the older one in the crib; I think Mrs. Mapes was not asleep; I think Mr. Waterman came in after Mapes and his wife had gone up stairs; I had gone to bed when he came; Mr. Mapes said something to her she did not like and she went upstairs, and he tried to coax her back; she said she would not come and he told her to go to h—l; don't remember what it was she said she did not like; this was the commencement of the angry talk.

The jury were permitted to go to the premises where the death occurred for the purpose of better understanding the situation of the premises and the evidence relating thereto.

Gustavus Horn sworn.—I reside in Janesville; I was opening the shop where I work in the next building to the store where the fire occurred; I heard a noise and saw the reflection of the fire through the window; I gave the alarm of fire and went up the first stairs, and Mrs. Waterman said they was burning up stairs; I went up the next flight of stairs and saw Mapes standing in the gangway crying; there was a great deal of smoke, and I went right down; when I was going down I saw something burning in the room, and thought at first it was some rage, but on coming nearer I saw something burning that looked like a man or woman; I then got a pail and carried it up full of water; I saw Mrs. Waterman coming down stairs.

Cross Examination by Mr. Ebbets.—This was between 7 and 8 o'clock in the morning; I heard no alarm of fire before I heard the noise; I heard a man's voice screaming out, appearing to come from the upper part of the building where the fire was; I could not hear what was said; I gave the alarm of fire and ran up stairs.

Mapes was about five or six feet from the head of the second flight of stairs; the hall was full of smoke; I remained about half minute; I saw no one but Mapes; I saw none of the children; I saw no fire in the hall; I know Mr. Grot; I did not see him that morning that I am aware of; I was gone three or four minutes after pail of water; I threw the water on the woman; several persons were in the room at the time; I think the woman was dead when I threw the water on her; I saw no motion of the woman; when I first went up her clothing was burning pretty lively; she was lying near the door in the room; her head was from the door; I saw no motion in her person at all.

Re-direct by Dist. Atty.—When I first went up Mapes was in the hall at the head of the stairs near the wall.

Henry Grot sworn.—I reside in this city; I work in the bakery next door to the building where Mapes lives; the first I heard of the fire was Mrs. Waterman came down and said the house was on fire; I was sweeping and dropped my broom and ran up one flight of stairs and came back and told her she must be mistaken; she said it was above, and I then ran up stairs and saw Mapes with a quilt or straw bed trying to stamp it out; he had a sheet or blanket holding it in front of the door, and appeared to be trying to keep the flames from coming out. I said, "Dan, why don't you throw on some water?" and he said, "My God, I haint got none." I said "keep still and I will get some." I went and got a pail of water and took up and threw it on the bed, and went after more and fell down and spilled one and a part of the other. I saw no fire in Mapes' room. In a short time some one said the fire was out. In about an hour after I went up again.

Cross Examination by Mr. Ebbets.—I am a stencil cutter; I do my business in my room.

N. H. Whittlesey sworn.—I am the proprietor of the bakery on Main street, next to Mr. Calkins' grocery; the night before the fire I slept in a room in the building north of the one Mapes lived in and in the story next below; the wall between the buildings is brick, but there is an opening closed with boards; the night before the fire I heard quarrelling in the building Mapes is in; did not know who it was; I heard a man's voice say "get up, d—n you." The next morning I heard some one remark to a little girl "go and get a loaf of bread, and Pa will make it right with him to-night;" the next I heard was a shuffling up stairs as if there was something exciting and very soon an alarm of fire; Mr. Grot came and called me and said there was a fire in the next building; about 4 o'clock in the morning I heard some one quarreling and scolding in the next building south and on the floor above me, but I could not hear what was said; when the alarm of fire was given I dressed me as soon as possible and went up to Mr. Mapes' room, and there saw Mrs. Mapes lying on the floor, face downwards, dead; her arms were stretched out upon the floor, burned to a crisp; several persons were present.

Cross Examination by Mr. Ebbets.—I am a stencil cutter; I do my business in my room.

John Johnson sworn.—At the time of the fire I was a clerk in the employ of A. Calkins; I went to the store about 7 o'clock in the morning; about 5 or 10 minutes before the alarm of fire I heard a noise in the upper story of the building, which sounded like a lot of boys screaming; I was in the store at the time when I heard the alarm of fire; I took a pail and ran after some water; Mr. Grot was just ahead of me going up stairs; when I got up to the room I saw the woman laying on the floor with some rags by the side of her burning; there had been one or two pails of water thrown on before I threw mine; Mapes was in the hall, a little back from the door that leads into his room. I ran over to the building and saw Mrs. Waterman, who said the upper part of the house was all on fire. I went up stairs and the first thing I saw the body lying on the floor, on fire. It was covered with quilts. The fire was out on the top, but there was fire underneath. I took off the quilts and threw water under. Most of the clothing was consumed. There was a band around the waist that was not consumed. The cloth was burned off her hoop skirt. Her hair was not singed.—

[The trial is in progress as our paper goes to press.]

Caleb Waterman sworn.—I occupied rooms in the building. The night before the fire, my wife was going to a party and she got Mrs. Mapes to stay with the children while she was gone. I returned home about one o'clock in the night. I had not been in but a few minutes before Mr. Mapes came to the door of my room and asked if I would let him in. I said yes. He had a bottle with him, and asked me to take a drink with him, and said he wanted to talk with me. He came in and sat down, and commenced talking about his wife. He said he had quarreled with her before, the same evening. He said he had some hard words with her, and he told her to go to hell, and she went up stairs and left him. He accused her with being with some certain man, and seemed jealous of her. He said he had rather have his throat cut than live with such a woman. I then told him I wanted to go to sleep, and asked him to go up to his room. I had gone to bed at the time he was talking to me. He got up and went out. After he got up to his room I heard quite a noise. It sounded like a rattling of chairs, as if some one was getting them one side. I heard no voices. In a few minutes I heard some one go down stairs from his room. I heard nothing more that night; this was Thanksgiving night. The next morning I got up quite early and left the house—I think between 6 and 7 o'clock. I had been away perhaps an hour when the alarm of fire was given. I went to my room and went to work to get my furniture out. I soon heard that Mrs. Mapes was burned to death, and that I need

not take my furniture out. I then went up stairs and looked into the door of Mapes' room and saw Mrs. Mapes lying on the floor, face down. Her feet were nearest the door, and seemed to have fallen from near the door into the room. A large crowd was present. The body was badly burned. There was some clothes upon her which were burned black. I saw nothing of Mapes in the morning before I left. I had not seen Mapes since he came into my room at one o'clock. The first time I went up after the fire Mapes was sitting in a chair near the stove. The second time I went up I did not see Mapes. Mrs. Mapes was then laid upon a bed. Either she was asked if she was not on fire? He said no he guessed not, and she turned around to go to the table, and he discovered her back in flames. He sprung to the bed and got the bed quilts and threw over her, and tried to get the straw tick but could not. He then showed me how he burned his arm trying to put the fire out. There were pieces of burned bedding laying in the hall.

Cross Examination by Mr. Bennett.—I had a clock in my room at the time I spoke of; it was raining; when I got home I did not notice the time of night, but I did notice the time before I started to go home; I was in Mitchel's, Capt. McKinney's, Shuman's the evening before the fire, and perhaps in the Rock River saloon; I had been playing billiards that evening, and had drunk a little occasionally; my wife was awake when Mapes came to my room; Mapes said "my wife is going to leave me in the morning;" I don't remember that I made any reply; he said "she says it is the last night she is going to stay with me;" he said "I don't think she is the right kind of a woman" and he had rather have his throat cut than to live with her, and he should get out of town as quick as he could; he was somewhat in liquor, just enough to be talkative; he is talkative and extravagant in his language when he is under the influence of liquor; I can't tell how many times I had drank that evening; I might drink three times, and I might have fifty times during that night; I was not intoxicated; I think on Friday morning Mapes came to my door and got his hat and said if I could not let him have any liquor, if I would give him five cents he would go to Long's grocery and get some; I went away quite early in the morning; it was not quite light; it was quiet in Mapes' room when I left.

Charles H. Briggs sworn.—I reside in this city; at the time Mrs. Mapes was burned I occupied a room on the same floor in the southwest corner of the building; I went to my room about 10 o'clock the evening before the fire; I heard no disturbance in Mapes' room till the next morning; the first I heard was "Emma get up;" this was spoken by Mrs. Mapes; Emma is the youngest girl; Mrs. Mapes said "you have had quite enough you had better not get any more;" Mrs. Mapes said "do you call me a d—d—sit down there;" the next I heard was spoken near the door; Mapes said "if this is your game we will go into a regular field fight;" then ensued a bit of a scuffle between some persons in the room, followed by a crash like something falling, with a little bit of a struggle like some one choking; some minutes after the struggle and the last thing I heard was spoken by Mapes, saying "G—d—d—in the old woman;" I then left my room and went down stairs. When I went down stairs I went into the bakery where Mr. Grot works; there was nothing unusual in the hall; Mapes' door was shut; in a few minutes an alarm of fire was given; I inquired where the fire was, and was informed that it was in the upper part of the building where my room was; I started after a pail and met Mr. Grot and took one of his pails full of water and run up stairs and when I got up to Mapes' room I found Mrs. Mapes lying on the floor dead; I set my pail of water down and went into my room and sat about half an hour to keep out of the way; Mapes' room was full of smoke; there was a large crowd

that was gathered outside.

Cross Examination by Mr. Bennett.—He knew I was a justice of the peace and often gave counsel, and I suppose he knew my advice was usually sound and reliable. I told him it was very easy to get rid of her if that was the case—that he could apply to the courts and bring up the husband to prove the fact. I don't think he made any reply. I told this conversation to Elder Burnham last week; I told the same to Capt. Gillet, and also to the District Attorney.

Adjudged to 2 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION

Dr. R. B. Treat sworn.—Am a physician residing in this city; I was called to see the body of Mrs. Mapes on the morning her death occurred. The deceased was lying upon the bed in the room where she was burned. The bed stood near one of the windows opening on Main street. I made an examination of the body at that time. The body was burned nearly all over, except some parts of the legs and feet. The front part of the body was considerably charred. Blisters had raised on the back. There was also appearances of blisters having been formed on other parts of the body and also on the face and neck. Many of the vesicles had been ruptured, leaving a deep red color underneath the cuticle.—

Mr. Adams—I shall certainly make a motion to have the galleries cleared, if there is any more disturbance. This is a deliberative body.

The President.—The chair takes this occasion to say that by rule of this body, it is the duty to suppress every disturbance whatsoever in the galleries or lobbies.

Mr. Moore moved that Mr. McGrath's resolution be made the order for to-morrow.

After which the several committees were requested to remain, and the convention adjourned at 3 o'clock precisely.

20 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.—Ladies, now is your time to get furs Cheap.

Boots, Shoes and Rubbers.

10,000 pairs Ladies' and Children's.

Boots, Shoes and Rubbers.

AT PANIC PRICES.

Embroideries, Embroideries,

5000 Colours at panic prices.

5000 pairs Ladies' and Children's.

Boots, Shoes and Rubbers.

AT PANIC PRICES.

DOMESTIC GOODS!

60 bales heavy red wide Sheetings.

6000 pairs Extra fine stockings.

600 bales dark and light striped Shirting.

25 bales Blue Denim.

50 bales Heavy and White Batting.

50 bales colored and white Carpet Warp.

IN OUR Clothing Department

will be found the largest and most complete stock of any store in the state, consisting of

Overcoats,

Business Coats,

Dress Coats,

Pants,

Vests,

etc., etc.

adapted to men's and boy's wear, together with a large variety of

CLOTHES

CASIMIRES and FESTININGS.

which we are always prepared to

MANUFACTURE TO ORDER.

Our Linen Department

consists of the following:

200 dozen Damask Table Cloths, Dollies and Napkins.

500 dozen Children's Pocket Handkerchiefs at 5 for 10 cents.

100 dozen Ladies' Pocket Handkerchiefs at 5 for 25 cents.

500 dozen Gentlemen's Pocket Handkerchiefs at 10 cents each.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

JOB PRINTING!

Recent Large Additions

The attention of the public is called to the advertisement of the Job Printing Department of the GAZETTE AND FREE PRESS Office. We have just fitted up a ten horse power steam engine, and have three power presses driven by it. We are prepared to execute every kind of printing in the best manner and at the lowest cash prices.

KANSAS RELIEF.—The Kansas Relief Committee would report that they have received to following donations from Johns town and Harmony:

106 bushels wheat; 3 bags flour; 2 bags beans; cash \$6.00

S. C. Bangs, of Magnolia, contributes 2 bags of corn; Mrs. Hinckly, of the same town, 1 bag of corn; Virgil Pope, of the town of Janesville, 2 bags of wheat; Joseph Church, of the town of Rock, 5 bags of wheat.

G. S. STRASBERGER,
J. M. RIKER,
J. M. BURGESS,
J. P. HOYT,
Committee.

Rock County Bible Society.

The annual meeting of the Rock County Bible Society was held in the Presbyterian church, in the city of Janesville, on Monday evening, Dec. 17th, 1860.

The meeting was called to order by the Rev. George Heckman, and the Rev. M. P. Kinney was elected temporary chairman.

The exercises of the evening were opened by prayer from the Rev. D. McGee Bardwell, state agent of the American Bible Society.

On motion of Rev. Geo. Heckman, Willard Merrill was chosen secretary pro tem.

Mr. F. Chapman reported the condition of the Rock County Bible Society on the 15th of March last, at which time he resigned the office of treasurer.

On motion of J. D. Rexford the society proceeded to the election of president, vice president, treasurer, secretary and four directors, who would constitute the executive committee of the society.

The following gentlemen were then elect. ed:

President—Rev. J. H. Jenne.
Vice President—Dr. C. G. Pease.
Treasurer and Depositary—E. Storrs Barrows.

Secretary—Willard Merrill.

Directors—F. S. Eldridge, John Baxter, Josiah Wright and F. Chapman.

On motion of Mr. Rexford it was voted that the pastors of the various evangelical churches in the city of Janesville, co-operating with the American Bible Society, be ex-officio members of the executive committee.

Moved and seconded that we employ our agent to canvass the county. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the city papers.

On motion, adjourned to meet at the call of the president. J. H. JENNE,

WILLARD MERRILL, Sec'y. Pres't.

FRANK LESLIE'S MONTHLY.—The January number of this beautiful Monthly Magazine is promptly on hand. With it commences the seventh volume, and no time is more appropriate than the present to subscribe. The illustrations this month are unusually good, and the literary matter is of rare interest, consisting of tales, poems, anecdotes, humor, &c., by the most eminent writers. Leslie's Monthly contains nearly twice as much matter as any other magazine published in the country. The fashion department will attract the undivided attention of the ladies, for it is most elaborately and splendidly illustrated with the reigning fashions in Paris and New York, besides a vast amount of work, patterns, &c. How all this is afforded for \$3 per year is a mystery. Those of our friends who wish the monthly can send the subscription to Frank Leslie, 19 City Hall Square, N. Y.

CHRISTMAS EVE FESTIVAL.—The ladies of Christ Church parish, will hold a festival at Lappin's Hall, on Monday evening, Dec. 24th. Ample refreshments will be provided, and no pains spared to make the occasion a pleasant one. Tickets of admission fifty cents, including the supper. All interested in the good work of this energetic congregation, are invited to attend.

At 4 o'clock divine service will be held in the place of worship in the Ogden House block, and the fruits of the Christmas tree dispensed to the pupils of the Sunday school.

Parents and friends invited to attend.

For the Daily Gazette.

Your correspondent "Pax," says that "all but the Episcopal clergy favored" the separation of the colonies from Great Britain. If he means to intimate, by this statement, that the Episcopal clergy of the colonies were opposed to the revolution of 1776, let him substantiate the charge by naming one clergyman who took that side or forever after hold his peace.

It is well known that the majority of the prominent actors in the revolution were Episcopalians, both in the army and in civic life. Even Washington, your correspondent says, prayed for the cause of liberty, was an active member of the Protestant Episcopal church, and at the day of his death was one of the wardens of his parish in Alexandria.

When the "Hartford Convention" met in 1814 to plot treason against the government, it was proposed by one of the conspirators, that the convention be opened by prayer. Accordingly Bishop Chase, of the Protestant Episcopal church, then resting at Christ's church in Hartford, was invited to officiate in prayer. He replied to the invitation, that he knew of no form of prayer appropriate to treason.

LAYMAN.

LECTURES.—Mr. N. F. White, one of the best speakers now upon the boards, will lecture at the court room on Sunday at 2nd and 7th o'clock P. M. upon the philosophy of Modern Spiritual Intercourse. All who wish to hear a candid and eloquent appeal to man's better nature, are requested to attend.

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